

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF FRANCE.

MAGNIFICENT EQUERAGE AND BRILLIANT ATTIRE.

The Emperor's marriage supplements all other topics of news from France. The civil or state ceremonial took place at the palace of the Tuilleries on the evening of the 20th of January.

A few minutes before eight o'clock, the grand master of ceremonies left the Tuilleries with two carriages, and proceeded to the Elysee, in order to conduct the affianced bride of the Emperor to the former palace.

At the entrance of the first saloon, Prince Napoleon and Princess Mathilda received their Majesties returned to the throne.

After the "Pater" their Majesties again went to the foot of the altar and knelt; the chief chaplain of the Emperor and another bishop holding over their heads a canopy of silver brocade, and kept it extended over them during the oration. During the episcopal benediction and the reading of the Gospel, the choir several times chanted the "Domine Salvum." The Archbishop then presented holy water to their Majesties, and afterwards commenced the "Te Deum," which was taken up by the orchestra and the singers.

After the "Te Deum" was concluded, the great officers of the Crown, the Princes, the Ministers, and other persons forming the cortège, left their places and went to their respective carriages, and the Archbishop, forming a procession, with his clergy, conducted their Majesties to the great door, where they entered the state carriage, and the cortège, in the same order as it went, returned by the Quai Napoleon, the Quai aux Fleurs, the Pont au Change, and the quay up to the Place de la Concorde, and re-entered the Tuilleries by the grand avenue of the garden.

The Emperor and Empress appeared a second time on Sunday evening, on the balcony of the Tuilleries, when they were extremely well-received by the people. His Majesty, on this occasion, wore a citizen's dress, with his decorations, and the Empress was attired in crimson velvet, with a white bonnet.

The officers and the grand officers and the ladies of honor were placed behind the chairs of the Emperor and Empress, according to their rank. The Ministers were on the right of the throne of the Emperor. His majesty took his seat and then invited the Empress to be seated. The Imperial Princes were on the right of the estrade, and the Princess Mathilda on the left near the future Empress.

After all the persons present were duly arranged in their respective places, the Minister of State said—"In the name of the Emperor!" At these words the Emperor and future Empress rose.

"Sir, does your Majesty declare that he takes in marriage her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugenie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, here present?"

The Emperor replied, "I declare that I take her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugenie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, here present, in marriage."

The Minister of State then said, "Mademoiselle Eugenie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, does your Excellency declare that you take his Majesty the Emperor Napoleon III., here present, in marriage?"

The Countess replied, "I declare that I take his Majesty Napoleon III., here present, in marriage."

The Minister of State then announced the marriage in the following terms:

"In the name of the Emperor, of the constitution, and of the law, I declare that his Majesty Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the national will, and her Excellency Mademoiselle Eugenie de Montijo, Countess de Teba, are united in marriage."

These words having been pronounced, the masters of the ceremonies and their assistants brought forward the table in front of the chairs on which the Emperor and Empress were seated, and placed the regalia before them. The act of marriage was then signed.

The religious ceremony was performed on the following day, Sunday, at Notre Dame.

In due order proceeded the carriages of the chamberlains, ministers, ladies of honor, and then followed those of the Princess Mathilda, Prince Jerome and son, with attendant pickets of cavalry, equestrain and servitors. But all eyes were kept on the carriage in which were seated the Emperor and Empress. It was the same crimson painted and richly gilded glass coach used by Charles X. on state occasions, and drawn by eight horses covered with drapery, and with white plumes on their heads, presenting a showy appearance, which greatly pleased the beholders. The line of march lay through the squares of the Carrousel and the Louvre, and along the new part of the Rue de Rivoli, to the Hotel de Ville.

The exterior of Notre Dame was changed from its familiar aspect by the erection of an immense vestibule for the carriage to draw up under; it was of Gothic character, bearing a equestrian figure, Charlemagne, and Napoleon. The interior of the church underwent an entire transformation. All the pillars were swathed with crimson, while the walls were covered with crimson hangings, surmounted by green hangings, all spotted with bees. The whole edifice was lighted by countless chandeliers.

There were eight tiers of chandeliers above the altar, but the free admission of daylight rather marred the effect.

The Emperor was dressed in the uniform of a general officer, wearing even the large boots coming above the knees, while the collar and cross of the Legion of Honor were the same worn by his uncle, Napoleon I., at his coronation. The impression made by her Majesty was highly favorable. She is a remarkably fine-looking woman, tall and perfectly well made.

Her Majesty wore a dress of white velvet, covered with lace. The head dress was composed of a diadem of diamonds and pearls, with orange flowers, and a long veil. The Countess Montijo, her mother, was dressed in blue velvet, with white lace, with bonnet and feathers tipped with gold. Their Majesties were conducted by the Archbishop and his assistants to a raised estrade, on which were two seats placed on a carpet of ermine, and surrounded by a canopy, on which (of course) figured the eagle. This part of the church was so arranged as to form a sort of Gothic chapel, but such was the blaze of light and costume that the intended effect was not quite equal to expectation.

On the arrival of the carriage of their majesties at the grand entrance, the Archbishop of Paris and his clergy went in procession to the door to meet them. The large doors were then thrown open, and the Emperor, leading the Empress by the hand, entered the church and took their places on the throne. The Archbishop, after kissing their majesties, then commenced the service. After blessing the pieces of gold and the scepter ring, the Emperor and Empress advanced in the front of the altar where they remained standing, giving each other the right hand. The Archbishop, after addressing himself first to the Emperor, and afterwards to the Empress, recited their declaration to take each other for husband and wife, and then presented to the Emperor the pieces of gold and the ring. The Emperor then pronounced the pieces of gold to the Empress, and placed the ring on her finger.

The next portion of the service.

Royal Business.—Two men, named Kastek and Krider, were arrested and committed to jail at St. Louis, recently, for robbing some emigrant children, who were passengers on the *Cambria*, from New Orleans, of \$1,000 in precious coins.

The *Cambria* then commenced the passage of the Atlantic, and Philadelphia authorities, when ten instruments are pending against them. In Boston these parties secured \$11,000, and in Philadelphia \$6,000 by their forgers.

Convention of Agriculturists.—A convention of the agriculturists of Pennsylvania is to be held in Harrisburg on the 8th of March next, for the purpose of taking measures for the establishment of an Agricultural School, connected with a firm for experimental purposes.

Knickerbocker Liquor Law.—The Knickerbocker Liquor Law is retained in the New Jersey Legislature at least, by a vote of 104 to 41.

Royal Treasury.—The following is the routine of the daily occupation of the royal children in England:—Rise early, breakfast at eight, and dice at two. First hour after breakfast, the classics; next, the modern grammatical instruction, being also careful to give next, military exercises for the boys; then music and dancing, then the drawing school; music and dancing for the girls; then the carpenter's shop, and generally the laboratory; then shooting, in the royal gardens; then tennis, then shooting, and then to bed.

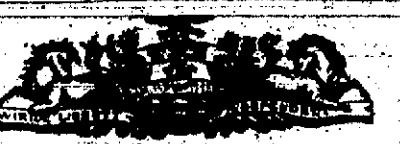
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From California.—President Fillmore at Home.

The annexed resolutions, so proper both in sentiment and language, have been adopted by the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Buffalo. While they do justice to the President himself, the compliment which they offer to the eminent gentlemen who compose his Cabinet will be applauded by the honorable and unprejudiced of all parties.

"The eminently pure and successful ad-



THE ADAMS SENTINEL
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GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 28, 1853.

As our readers may have some curiosity to know how marriages are conducted in high life, we have given in a preceding column an account of the late honeymoon of the Emperor and Empress of France.

4th of March.

On Friday next, the session of Congress expires by the limitation of the term of service of the members of the House of Representatives.

We observe that Mr. J. HARRISON AKA, recently of this place, has been appointed Clerk in the Probate Court of Guernsey county, Ohio.

The new Senate, however, will assemble to act upon the nomination of Cabinet officers, etc., by the new President, and may be in session some days for that purpose, but can transact no legislative business.

The inauguration of Gen. PIERCE as President of the U. States will take place on Friday. We cannot have his Inaugural Address in time for our next paper, and will have to postpone it until the following rest.

A State Temperance Convention was held at Harrisburg last week, at which strong resolutions were adopted, and arrangements made for thoroughly canvassing the State, for which \$10,000 were appropriated.

On Friday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Hart, from the Committee of Corporations, reported, with amendments, the bill to incorporate the Gettysburg Railroad Company.

The Cabinet of Gen. Pierce is not yet definitely settled by the newspapers. Every day brings out some new man. We shall soon be relieved from the uncertainty.

It is said that the "Union" at Washington, is to be the official organ of Gen. Pierce, and that J. W. HARNEY, Editor of the Louisville Democrat, is to take charge of it.

Gen. Pierce dined with President Fillmore on Thursday; and Gen. Scott called on his successful opponent on Thursday morning, but did not see him, he having gone with the President to the Caloric ship.

The Pacific Railroad bill was laid to rest in the Senate of the U. States on Tuesday last. The shortness of the session left no time to adjust the details so as to accommodate conflicting interests, and even some of those friendly to the measure appeared inclined to pass it over for the present.

Gen. Pierce, in spite of the bill, which is spoken of as a very excellent one.

The Homestead bill, in spite of the efforts of Mr. Johnson, of Tenn., Mr. Dawson, of Pa., and other progressive Democrats in the House, has received its death-blow in the Senate of the U. States.

On Wednesday last, in both Houses of Congress, the committees appointed to wait upon the President elect informed him of his election, made report that they had performed the duty, and he had replied as follows:—

You will please to communicate to the respective Houses of Congress my acceptance of the trust confided to me, and at the same time express to them my grateful acknowledgments, and assure them of my deep sense of obligation with which I regard this manifestation of confidence on the part of my countrymen. It will be my earnest endeavor to prove that their confidence has not been misplaced.

On the same day, a resolution was unanimously adopted by the Senate, providing that the U. S. Consul at Havana, or any Judge of the U. States be authorized to administer the oath of office to the Hon. W. M. KRIST, Vice President elect of the U. States, on the 4th of March, or any day thereafter.

It is to be feared, from the accounts to Mr. King's health, in another column, that he will never be able to enter upon the duties of the station.

The National Intelligencer of Monday last, says that the President's Levee on the Friday evening previous, was one of the most numerous and brilliant ever known in Washington. The spacious Drawing Room, Lobbies, Halls, and other reception rooms of the Mansion were crowded to excess. "In all this," the Editor remarks, "may be read with distinctness the unfeigned respect and regard entertained by the people of our city, resident and strangers, for the excellent Chief Magistrate, whose term of office, equally advantageous to his country and honorable to himself, is now so near its close."

The new loan of \$1,250,000 of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company was taken on Monday last, at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$4. The bids amounted in all to nearly four millions.

Royal Treasury.—The following is the routine of the daily occupation of the royal children in England:—Rise early, breakfast at eight, and dice at two. First hour after breakfast, the classics; next, the modern grammatical instruction, being also careful to give next, military exercises for the boys; then music and dancing, then the drawing school; music and dancing for the girls; then the carpenter's shop, and generally the laboratory; then shooting, in the royal gardens; then tennis, then shooting, and then to bed.

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President Fillmore at Home.

Account from San Francisco to the 1st February represent that the floods, which have prevailed to such an extent throughout California, had somewhat subsided, and the prospects of the miners in many localities were of the most cheering nature. The shipments of the precious metals during the ensuing season, it was believed, would be fully equal to those of any preceding year.

The number of the miners had been relieved by a more plentiful supply and a consequent decline in the price of provisions.

Celebration of the 22d.

The Students of Pennsylvania College assembled in the Chapel, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of celebrating the Anniversary of Washington's Birth-day.

On motion of Mr. Titus—Mr. B. C.

SUSSERROTT was called to the chair.

Mr. A. Holman, proposed the following gen-

eral resolution for Vice Presidents:—Messrs. Hoch,

Ulrey, A. Long, Ross, Hippie, Tritle, Wan-

pole, Kunkle, Rhinehart, Frazer,

Titus, Huber, J. Burrell, Doss, Geo.

Long, Kuhns, M. Weidman, Bickel, Kra-

mich, Couley, Landis, and Miller, who were elected.

Mr. Murray Weidman proposed the following gentlemen as Secretaries, who were also elected, viz.: Messrs. Croll,

McKen, J. Weidman, Fife, Hamblet, and

Lawson.

After the reading of selections from

WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, by Sam-

uel A. Holman, which was listened to with

marked attention—Mr. Titus delivered an eloquent tribute to the memory of "The

Father of our Country"; he was frequent-

ly interrupted with applause. Mr. Kemp

Committee appointed to prepare Toasts,

reported the following:

The Birth-day of Washington.—Then

the Star of Freedom first glimmered upon

the Western world.

The Stars of our Union.—Distinct as

the marble's striæ, yet one like the solid

rock.

The Trustees and Faculty of Pennsylva-

nia College.—The Students will never fail

to appreciate their patriotic intentions, in

giving them this day of fest.

The Memory of Washington.—

The horses sport riding and

Verger's general riding upon

The drooping world to cheer.

The Ladies of Gettysburg.—Their socie-

ty is the Student's Paradise.

These toasts were respectively responded

to by Messrs. Bell, Bergstresser, Ulrey, N.

Baughen, and Kamp.

Upwards of thirty Volunteer Toasts were

then given, and responded to by the Stu-

dents.

On motion of Mr. Titus, the proceedings

were ordered to be published. The meeting

was then adjourned, to assemble on the 22d of February, 1854.

Signed by the Officers.

Whig State Convention.

The Whig State Central Committee met

at Coverly's Hotel, Harrisburg, and issued

a call for a Whig State Convention to meet

at Lancaster, on Thursday the 24th of

